TRUBBDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

THE MAN WHO WINKED. CHAD, M'COT.

erd was an old codger and what do you He could do nothing better than statter and

And whatever he did Came a tremulous lid, Right over his peepers with many a blink. "Par-pardon," he'd say, "sing laddle hiay," For his tongue misbehaved in a terrible way. A beautiful maiden came trippingly by, And he looked in her face with a wink of his

"Par-pardon," he said With a face very red.

shame on you, old wretch," cried the maiden. "O fie!" d-dear," stammered he, "b-blame not what you see,"
the maiden cried, "Bah! don't you deary

Came an ancient old malden all setin and

lace, And winking and blinking he looked in her

"O, you shameless old knave," With a foot in the grave," Cried the lady astoniahed, and quicker pace. "Ma-madame," he oried—but she never re-

Then he went to the chemist's to get him "G-give me so-soda." he exclaimed with

Then the dapper young clerk
With a villainous smirk
Put a stick in the mixture that made eyes blink.
"Ah," he said with a sigh and a wink of his

"G-give me another; I'm fearfully dry." Then this wretched young man played a hor-rible trick,
For he gave him a drink that was princip'ly

Then he emptied his glass
And discovered also,
That his speech was becoming alarmingly

"You-young feller, goo' day, sing turi hiay," Then he mumbled and stumbled and stag

"G-great heavens!" he cried as he ambled "My sta-stammer has shifted to both of my

"Hi laddi!" he cried

As the watch he espied, And they carried him off to a cooler retreat And he bade them good-bys with a wink of his eye, Singing "Laddi, hi laddi, ho laddi, hi hi."

AMPHION'S ANTICS.

Life of an Early Lyre-Twanger.

Little children, I have chosen Wm. Amphion, Mus. Doc., as the subject of our mythological lesson of to-day.

"Mus. Doc." is a modern orthographical combination. It had not been invented when Mr. Amphion was in the business, or he would certainly have secured one silver-mounted.

I have no hesitancy, therefore, in placing Mus Doc. after his name.

It means Musical Doctor.

The way most of the individuals who sport his tail to their every-day names really do foctor music is proof conclusive that it is highly proper-for them to be so branded, that the public may be on its guard against them.

But to return to Amphion, who all this time has been sitting on the fence, patiently awaiting our pleasure.

Amphion and his brother, Zethus, were twin sons of Mr. Zeus and Mrs. Antiope.

The former was a prominent Mormon who devoted a great deal more time to finding new wives than to supporting his children. Consequently, poor Antiope had to take in washing to make both ends meet, and even then one end would be rye bread half the time.

ime.

Zeus was also prominently identified with the Greek divinity business, in which capacity he frequently made use of his alias, Jupiter.

As Zeus positively refused to contribute to the support of Antiope's children, their mother left them on a mountain to die.

She determined, as they could not live long, that they should live high while they were starving to death.

They did not die, however; at least, not them. Some shepherds found them, and instead of rushing them off to an orphan asylum, took them home, and as soon as they grew large enough made them earn their board by doing odd jobs around the house.

One day a wandering musician named Apollo stopped all night with the shepherds. This gentleman, seeing that Amphion's natural deprayity ran in the same channel as his own, gave him a lyre for a birthday present.

The shepherds had brought the boys units.

was the most enterprising bigamist in the country.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the boys failed to recognize Antiops when she one day attended a pionic in the neighborho od of their humble abode.

Another female, whose name was Mrs. Direc, also attended this pionic.

Between these two women a great deal of lealousy existed, and frequent remarks were made by each about "the fright of a bonnet" the other was accustomed to wear.

Mrs. Antiope, having seen a family resemblance between the two boys and her erstwhile husband, had begun to ask them questions relating to their perentage, when live. Direc came along and playfully suggested that the boys its Mrs. Antiops to the iself of a wild bull, which was loading in the victuity, and have some fun.

The boys, ever willing to oblige a lady, were about to do so, when the shepherds stopped the game by explaining the relationship.

by then desisted, but as a slight appreciate of the practical loke which Mrs. Directly the former to the former to the former to the former to the tail.

It tail.

animal, entering heartly into the of the occasion, pranced of in high when the best closed Mrs. Direc was clammy corpes, and had lost most of the hair.

ortification purposes.

And his lyre for all it was worth,
allowed the expression, and the
se moved promptly to their
wing that the quicker they got
licker the music would cases.

THE U.S. SENATE.

REMINISCENCES OF AMERICA'S FA MOUS LAWMAKERS. The Central Figures of the Thirty-seventh Congress—Defeated Presidential Candi-dates in That Body-Senators Who Af-terward Became Cabinet Officers.

The central figures in the Senate Chamber, pending the Thirty-seventh Congress, were Senators Foster, of Con-nections: Bayard and William Conut; Bayard and Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Douglas, of Illinois Bright, of Indiana; Breckinridge, of

Maine; Sumner and Wilson, of Massa-chusetts; Chandler, of Michigan; Rice, of Minnesota; Hale, of New Hampshire; Wade and Sherman, of Ohio; Baker, of Oregon; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Johnson, of Tennessee; Foot and Collamer, of Verment, and Howe, of Wisconsin. It will doubtless be recalled that Sena-

tor Breckinridge, who, as Vice President under the administration of President Buchanan, had just vacated the chair as presiding officer of the Senate, was the defeated Democratic candidate for the presidency against Abraham Lincoln, and also that Senator Douglas occupied measurably the same relation of non-success, Mr. Lincoln having received 180 electoral votes, Mr. Breckinridge seventytwo, Mr. Bell thirty-nine and Mr. Douglas twelve. As a coincidence, it may be mentioned that two of the sitting senators subsequently became Vice President
—Johnson and Wilson—Mr. Johnson however, succeeding to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Lincoln. Sens tors Fessenden, Morrill and Sherman subsequently became Secretaries of the Treasury, Harlan and Zachariah Chandler Secretaries of the Interior, and Howe

Jesse D. Bright had been acting Vice President by virtue of election to the presidency pro tem. of the Senate in 1854, pending the administration of Franklin Pierce, William R. King, of Alabama, the Vice President elect, having died in April, 1858, without assuming the office, although he was sworn in before an American consul in Cubs, to which point he had repaired in hope of bene-fiting his failing health. Lafayette S. Foster and Benjamin F. Wade were likewise acting Vice Presidents, having been chosen successively as Presidents pro tem. of the Senate upon the accession of Vice President Andrew Johnson to the

presidency.

Benator Collamer, of Vermont, entered the Cabinet of President Taylor as Postmaster General, and upon the latter's death remained in like position in the Cabinet remained in like position in the Cabinet of President Fillmore, serving in that capacity from March 4, 1849, to July 15, 1850. He had been chosen a representative in Congress for three successive terms, from 1843 to 1849. Upon retiring from the Cabinet he resumed his old position as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, of which tribunal he had been a member from 1833 to 1841, and in 1854 he was chosen a senator. He was re-elected for a second term, ending in 1867, but died in 1865, at Woodstock. Senator Collamer was born in 1793 at Troy, N. Y., but removed with his parents to Vermont at an early age. He served with credit as an officer of volunteers in the war of 1812, and was held in high estimation throughout all his public career. He received the degree of LL. D. from the Vermont University and Dartmouth College.

His colleague, Solomon Foot, was equally distinguished. He was born in Vermont in 1803, and commenced life as a tutor, subsequently coming to the bar and acquiring eminent reputation as a profound lawyer. He served two terms in the House of Representatives, from 1843 to 1847, and was chosen senator for three successive terms, from 1851 to 1869, but died at Washington in March of President Fillmore, serving in that

on in Marc 1866, greatly lamented. He was President protem of the Senate for nearly six years. Senator Foot was succeeded in the Senate by George F. Edmunds, and Senator Collamer by Luke P. Poland,

dent protem of the senate for hearly six years. Senator Foot was succeeded in the Senate by George F. Edmunds, and Senator Collamer by Luke P. Poland, recently deceased.

Senator Lafayette S. Foster was born in Connecticut in 1806, and was a direct descendant of Miles Standish, of the "Pilgrim Fathers" and "Plymouth Rock" fame. He came to the bar in 1834, was chosen senator in 1855 and re-elected to a second term ending March 3, 1867. Senator Foster wielded wide influence in the senatorial body, and during the stormy period of the civil war was one of the principal advisers of President Lincoln. Collectively considered, Senators Bayard, Saulsbury, Sumner, Wilson, Douglas, Hale, Fessenden, Wade, Collamer, Foot, Foster, Johnson, Baker, McDougall, Chandler, Sherman, Howe, Breckinridge, Bright and Wilmot were as able and intellectual a congregation of men as ever served in the Senate.

Of these senators Bayard graduated from Princeton, Saulsbury from Delaware and Dickinson, Hale and Fessenden from Bowdoin, Collamer from the Vermont University, Foot from Middlebury, Foster from Brown, Breckinridge from Centre and Princeton, Wilmot from Bethany, and Sumner from Harvard. Senators McDougall, Sherman, Chandler, Howe and Bright received an academic education. Senators Douglas and Ben Wade were poor youths, whose early education was obtained under difficulties, and both taught a country school while studying the profession of law. Andrew Johnson was self-taught, and could neither read nor write until after he had obtained his majority, his first teacher in rudimentary education being his wife. Henry Wilson, whose original name was "Colbath," received a limited education, and was a journeyman shoemaker. Stephen A. Douglas served an apprenticeship at cabinet making and Andrew Johnson worked on the tailor's bench for many years. Edward D. Baker was born in England and came to America in his childhood. His father was a weaver, and young Baker likewise worked at the laom. His carly education however, he abandoned for the Metho

sthodist Churen, der before entering the areas der before entering the areas deep the first and the law.

Without individiousness, it may be asserted that in the order named Douglas, Sumner, Fessenden, Hale, Johnson, Foot, Wade and Chandler were the leading minds of the senatorial body of that period. In oratory Douglas led the van, and his premature death at Chicago van, and his premature death at Chicago van, June 2, 1881, at the comparatively forty-sight years, deprive forty-sight years, deprive

turned to Congress, serving four years in the House prior to his promotion to the Senate, to which body he was chosen for three successive terms.

During Mr. Douglas' first term in the Senate he became very careless in his dress; to such extent as to evoke unfavorable comment at Washington and elsewhere. His attire was wholly ne glected, of the shabblest and ill-fitting order, and the bow-knot of his cravat was eftener observed under his left ear that in its proper place. This condition however, was not the result of eccentricity, but of eatire indifference to personal adornment, and he paid no attention whatever to the maxim that "dreshas a corresponding influence upon address." He was then a widower, but when he married his second wife, Misc Cutts, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of James Madison Cutts, second comptroller of the treasury, and grand-daughter of the distinguished Richard Cutts, of Massachusetts, the special friend of Presidents Jefferson, Madisor and Monroe, Senator Douglas was immediately given the very best of grooming, and under the constant care and auspices of his wife, a complete meta morphose of attire was accomplished and maintained.

No one was more careful of dress that Charles Sumpay and hence many till

No one was more careful of dress that Charles Sumner, and hence many ill natured criticisms were commonly offered upon his alleged "dandyism." The two figures of Douglas and Sumner were the extreme of contrast, Mr. Douglas being short and "atubby," while Mr. Sumner was tall and gracefully proportioned. Mr. Douglas' features were small and his complexion dark; the features of Mr. Sumner were large and his complexion light and ruddy. While Mr. Douglas was not an ugly man, he could not be classed as handsome; per contra, Mr. Sumner was certainly fine looking and of distinguished presence. Mr. Douglas, however, cared nothing for appearances, but Mr. Sumner never wavered in his allegiance and devotion to the demands of personal adornment.

Mr. Douglas had neither conception of No one was more careful of dress that

but Mr. Sumner never wavered in his allegiance and devotion to the demands of personal adornment.

Mr. Douglas had neither conception of aor desire for scenic effects. He relied for precedence wholly upon the superior force of oratory and his almost matchlesh powers in running debate. Mr. Sumner believed in the sethetics, and was a devotee to form, space and attitude, as well of language and of presence. With him all the accompaniments were imperatively necessary, and his public and private methods were as orderly as a well-served menu, from the bivalvular alpha to the omega of the wainuts and the wine. Mr. Douglas was by nature intensely democratic and unostentatious, while Mr. Sumner gravitated toward the aristocratic and exclusive. While both possessed dignity, that quality was of entirely different genrs. Mr. Sumner preserved a lordliness which rarely unbended even to most intimate friends, and yet he could be charmingly social and entertaining in private intercourse. In public demeanor he rarely, if ever, permitted advance beyond the dead line of his self-imposed barrier. There were grave rumors that Mr. Sumner suffered a grievous disappointment in love from which he never recovered, although later in life he married somewhat unhappily. The lady with whom he was enamored was the daughter of a Michigan senator, the colleague of Lewis Cass, a most intellectual and lovely person, mentally and physically equipped to advance and share the fortunes of any public man. How this disappointment came about nobody knows. Possibly Mr. Sumner did not press his suit or falled, like John Alden, in courage to speak. He accompanied the lady on an extended tour to Minnesota and was her cavalier, greatly to the chagrin of other would-be admirers, when visiting the falls of Minnehaha, Fort Snelling, St. Paul, the beautiful lakes and other attractions of the land of "sky-tinted water." Bhe married shortly afterward, and the tradition goes that the Massachusetts tions of the land of "sky-tinted water."

Bhe married shortly afterward, and the tradition goes that the Massachusetts statesman mourned her as one lost much after the poetic fashion of "Locksley

Senators Wade and Chandler were fair Senators Wade and Chandler were fair samples of the rough diamond, who paid little heed to personal adornment, while Senators Fessenden and Hale were especially proper in their attire. It is related that about the period when hostilities between the North and South were closed Sen Wade, as he was familiarly known, visited Nashville, Tenn., and for the first time in his life sampled what is known as "Rebesteen-country" and for the first time in his life sampled what is known as "Robertson-county" whiskey, a distillation of corn-juice peculiar to that locality, alleged to be entirely pure, because it is not fermented by substances other than its own "spent beer." Mr. Wade had often given ear to panegyrics upon the superiority of this strain of whiskey, but had never tasted the ambrosia. The consequences of this indulgence may be better imagined than described, especially by those familiar with Mr. Wade's personal habits.

The flery Ohio senator succumbed to

The fiery Ohio senator succumbed to the insidious but no less agreeable inthe insidious but no less agreeable influence of "Robertson county," but as no headache or disagreeable effects ensued on the "inglorious next morning," he pronounced it absolutely the best whiskey he had ever sampled. Some little time subsequent to this episode, a personal friend, resident at Nashville, obtained a five-gallon keg of "Robertson county," distilled before the war and improved by age, and sent the priceless treasure by express to Washington directed to Senator Wade, coupled with the inquiry whether he was still of opinion that it was the best whiskey extant. Ben Wade's reply was characteristic and ran about as follows:

Dear Friend: I have received the keg of

istic and ran about as follows:

Dear Friend: I have received the keg of "Robertson-county" whiskey. It is nectar, and I am still of opinion that it is the best whiskey made. I have placed the keg on tap in my committee room, will share its contents with my friends of the Senate, and remind them from whom it comes. Gratefully your friend,

A keg of similar proportions and eminence of contents was shortly thereafter sent by the same gentleman to Schuyler Colfax, then Speaker of the House, in ignorance, however, of the fact that Mr. Colfax was a pronounced "teetotaler."

Colfax was a pronounced "teetotaler."
Contradistinguished from the warm
terms of Ben Wade's letter Mr. Colfax
acknowledged as follows:

Sir: You made a great mistake sending me a keg of whiskey, as I and my family are strictly temperate and "tectotalers." However, I presume I must take the will for the deed. Yours, &c., Schuyler Colpax.

The gentleman, who had been a school mate of Mr. Colfax, replied as follows: Deer Oolfes: I ought to have remembered that you were a tectotaler, and therefore, as you suggest, a great mistake was made in sending you the keg of Robertson-county whiskey. They say in Tennessee that if you steep "camfire" in Robertson-courty whiskey it is an excellent cure for or alleviator of rhoumatism. If you have no rheumatism in your family or circle of immediate friends, send the keg to General Grant with my compliments.

Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that the keg of whisker was never sent to General Grant, and therefore its contents were possibly utilized for medicinal purposes. General Grant made it a frequent practice during his first presidential term to humorously rally Vice Presidential term to humorously rally Vice President Colfax about the missing keg of whiskey. "Tell us, Colfax, all about that whiskey," said he. "Did you really put samples in it and use it for external purposes, or give it is some of your admir-

ON MARS.

WHAT INHABITANTS OF THAT PLANET WOULD BE LIKE.

Atmosphere, and Maps of the Star Have Boon Made-Less Water Than on the Earth-The Language of the Martians.

Of all the heavenly bodies within reach of the telescope the planet Mars presents the clearest evidences of being n a habitable condition. There it would seem that beings resembling the



surrounded by scenes not altogether unlike those of the terrestrial globe. Powerful telescopes show plainly the outlines of what appear to be continents and oceans on Mars, and the presence of broad fields of snow in its Polar regions, which melt away before the advance of summer there and increase when the rigors of winter return. Mars has an atmosphere whose presence can be detected by means of the spectroscope, and in that atmosphere clouds form and storms rage as in our air. The proof of these statements is furnished by the results of elaborate telescopic studies of which Mars has been the object in various quarters of the earth. Astronomers have succeeded in making maps of Mars, containing an astonishing amount of detail. In short, when we look at this beautiful planet, we seem to behold hanging before our eyes in the sky a

miniature of the earth. The force of gravity on the earth is a little more than three and a-quarter times as great as on Mars. It follows that the inhabitants of Mars, while possessing the same proportionate agility as those of the earth, might attain a height of eighteen or nineteen feet. The surface of Mars is only about two-fifths as extensive as the surface of the earth, but the proportion of land to water there is very different from that upon the earth.

trary. Mars, owing to its smaller mass, must have been cooled down into a habitable condition much earlier than the earth, and so it is possible that the Martians have a history that, for length of years would not take the conditions to the conditions that the martians have a history that, for length of years, would put to shame the most ancient records of the human race. Whe shall tell to what fearful climax the struggle for existence has attained upon the crowded surface of that amail red globe which we behold gleaming so calmly in the starry vault of night?

At least we may suppose that the civil-ization of the Martians has attained a height of perfection as yet only dreamed of by the terrestrial enthusiasts. Possibly they may have reached their millennium and peace and good will may reign round the ruddy planet. If they have not yet attained that happy condition, however, and still, like their terrestrial brethren, love to kill, the progress

of invention may have placed terrible weapons of destruction in their hands, by which it is easy for them to keep down the population of their little planet. It is natural to suppose that electricity, an agent which seems to us so full of mysterious petency, and the promise of yet unrevealed capacities for usefulness, may have been subdued by the Martians as completely as some of the less marvelous forces

and that they now, in consequence, enjoy advantages which will come to our remote posterity through the progress of science and discovery. If that is so, electric lights, electric telegraphs, electric railways, and so on, may graphs, electric ranways, and so on, may be regarded upon Mars as very ancient, and in some cases, perhaps, obsolete inven-tions. Who knows to what marvelous detions. Who knows to what marvelous degree of perfection the telephone may have been carried by our Martian brothers? It would hardly be surprising, considering the advantages time may have given them, if they were able to transport themselves through the air by means of electricity, for something of that kind has already been attempted upon the earth. We are told of the possibility, which some of our enthusiastic inventors already perceive within their reach, of seeing by means of electricity persons and objects far beyond the range of the eye. Perhaps the Martians have perfected that invention long ago. They may have carried the limit of life beyond anything that we can conceive as possible, by means of their advances in the sciences of medicine and hygiene. We are very proud to have advances in the sciences of medicine and hygiene. We are very proud to have been able to slightly increase the average period of human life by keeping ourselves cleaner and discovering some of the sources of disease, and we herald our few centenarians from one end of the world to the other, but if the Martians have had thousands of years to our centuries in which to develop their capacities for longevity, some of them may rival Methuselah in length of years. Perhaps they don't put up with boddiy deformities there, but make their sur-Perhaps they don't put up with bodily deformities there, but make their sur



portionately for inhabitants, not counting fishes, than the earth. It has about 40,000,000 square miles of land against fifty odd millions of earth. But the big Martians would require more space to dwell in, and if we allow them space in proportion to their size, we find that after all there is room for only bout one-quarter as many inhabitants on the continents of Mars as those of the earth. That would give a population of somewhere near 800,000,000, or about equal to the number of Chinamen on the earth. But if the Chinamen should emigrate to Mars (and their California friends, no doubt, devoutly wish they would), they would find that four of them could live in the space and on the food required for one Martian, which condition of things would probably result in the denunciation of Chinese cheap living up there, and so the poor Celestials would be kicked out of Mars too. The would be kicked out of Mars too. The only chance for the Chinamen would appear to be to emigrate to some planet where the force of gravity is great and the inhabitants and all other growing things consequently small, for there they would have to demand high wages merely to satisfy the cravings of hungar. Poor John couldn't possibly bring down the price of labor on Jupiter. There is, however, no reacon to suppose that the number of inhabitants on Jian cannot be presentlemently greater to the extensible for the court, and there is a

extent. So Mars has more space pro- ance, for of course everybody must wish to be as good looking as his neighbor, which could only end in nobody being admired since everbody is equally hand-

which could only end in nobody being admired since everbody is equally handsome.

The imagination of Edgar Allan Poewould probably have ascribed to the surgeons of Mars the ability to cut off a head so smoothly and with such exquisite provisions against loss of blood that it could be clapped on again and fit as well as ever; or that it could even be grafted on another body. Some of the achievements of our own surgeons certainly suggest the romantic possibility that if they had time enough to develop their skill the art of grafting might be made to succeed as well with men as with trees.

As air is an element which covers land and sea alike and reaches above the hill-tops as well, we may be sure that the atmosphere of Mars is the common highway for its inhabitants, provided only that they have solved the problem of navigating it. In that case it must serve them for many of the purposes of transportation, their commerce being carried on over their heads and their battle-fields being in the air. Electricity would be as awful in war as it would be useful in peace if once men could contrive to repeter it subservient to their purposes, and penetrate the secrets of its power. What more exciting scene could the imagination conceive than the spectacle of two serial squadrons meeting in the atmosphere of Mars like two thunder-clouds and launching electric bolts as tarrible and realistiess as lightings in their efforts at mutual destruction, while beneath them lay some fair city, with towering steeples and colden dome, as the price awaiting the victor?

What machines might not an ingenious process.

vented! We have many marvelous machines that seem almost to possess an intelligence of their own, so certainly and accurately do they perform their work; but nobody believes that the age of invention has more than just begun upon the earth. How can we set limits, then, to the progress the Martians may have made in this respect if we once grant that they possess the accumulated experience of ages which for us lies yet far in the future? One might almost expect, if he could visit Mars, to find its inhabitants served by very Frankensteins of ingenious mechanism.

The secrets of the Martian poles can hardly have remained unpenetrated if its inhabitants can navigate the sir, and as there are very great variations in the temperature of the seasons of Mars, they may, by the same means, be able, like the birds, to migrate to more congenial climes when the weather grows disagreeable. In short, there is hardly any possible attainment of human invention and progress which we may not safely ascribe to the inhabitants of the planet Mars if they really are, as has been assumed, an older race than the descendants of Adam, and possessed of equal ingenuity.

It must not be thought that all such genuity.

It must not be thought that all such

speculations are quite as idle as they seem, for as we saw at the beginning of this article there exist numerous reasons for regarding Mars as a world, in many for regarding Mars as a world, in many respects closely resembling the earth. We must not, however, disguise the fact that it possesses also many points of wide divergence from the earth. It gets, upon the whole, less than half as much light and heat from the sun as the earth gets, and its atmosphere is probably less dense than ours, while the seasons are very inequitable. Yet all these things would not render it uninhabitable, for there is almost no limit to the adaptive there is almost no limit to the adaptive capabilities of nature, and so we may, with a high degree of probability, draw from the presence of air and water upon Mars the inference that life also exists Mars the inference that life also exists there. Every step beyond that mere inference is, of course, purely fanciful, but so long as we do not lose sight of that fact, we can give rein to the imagination, and console ourselves with the thought that our fancies about the Martians are at least as reasonable as those of Swedenborg, who, as if he had had in mind the advantages that a race may derive from ages of designations. as if he had had in mind the advantages that a race may derive from ages of development, declared that "the spirits of Mars are amongst the best of all spirits, who come from the earths of this solar system, being for the most part celestial men, not unlike those who were of the most ancient church on this earth. * * * The speech of the inhabitants of Mars was different from that of the inhabitants of our earth, in that it was not sonorous, but almost tacit, insinuating ants of our earth, in that it was not sonorous, but almost tacit, insinuating itself into the interior or hearing and sight by a shorter way, and consequently it was more perfect, fuller of ideas, and thereby approaching nearer to the speech of spirits and angels."

That sort of speech would be worth striving many contribute to obtain and if

striving many centuries to obtain, and if the Martians have got it they must be congratulated upon its possession more heartly than upon all their other sup-posed advantages.

Garrett P. Serviss.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

When the tongue puts itself at ease, it puts everything else under constraint.—

Joseph Roux. Obligation is a ponderous roll of canvas

which Love spreads aloft into a tent wherein he delights to dwell,—Macdonald. He who dallies with the tempter is lost; he who counts the cost of honesty is already dishonest; he who sets a price upon his in tegrity has no integrity to sell.

There is no such thing as a menial office when you put a true man into it. A menial office is an office with a mean man in it; and it makes no difference whether it is a king's office or a scavenger's office.

The best things are nearest: light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the

It is not the "fiesh," nor the "eye," nor the "life" which are forbidden, but it is the the pride of life. It is not this earth, nor the men who inhabit it, nor the sphere of our legitimate activity that we do not love. but the way in which the love is given which constitutes wordliness .- F. W. Robertson.

The negative side of Heaven is revealed to us. We are told what is not there. What is there we shall know when the entrance shall be given, and then we shall be satisfied. There is a fullness about the word "satisfied" which allows no margin for disappointment, no void or vacancy in the soul, but abounding joy and overflowing peace.

The Christian who knows how to differ with his associates gracefully, or, better yet, who knows how to allow others to differ with him and still love them, is a rare man, and deserves, as he receives, the approbation of Heaven. This is a virtue too much neglected in these days, as in fact it has always been, and one that needs immediate culti-

A Portable Electric Light.

The Electric Review says that Herr Albert Friedlander has constructed a portable electric light apparatus consisting of an eb cell containing the battery, while a small incell containing the battery, while a small incandescent lamp of from three-candle power to five-candle power is mounted on the top. The electrodes of the battery are carbon and zinc, the plates being suspended from an axis above the level of the liquid, which can be turned by means of a knob on the outside of the case, and thus the plates can be more or less immersed in the exciting fluid. By this simple means internal resistance of the cell is yaried, and the light is graduated. When no light is required the knob is turned so as to raise the electrodes entirely out of the liquid. The renewal of the zinc electrode when consumed can be performed by an unskilled person, and the exciting liquid is diluted sulphuric acid, into which is thrown a powder supplied in packets with the battery. Coronation Chair Explanations

Mr. Plunket, replying to Sir Thomas Es-monde in the House of Commons last night, said: "It is true that certain missing portions

said: "It is true that certain missing portions of the coronation chair in the abbey were, for the purposes of the recent ceremony, of necessity replaced by new work, but this was very carefully arranged, so that they could be again removed without any damage to the chair, and they have been so removed. It is true also that a considerable portion of the chair was slightly darkened. That, too, was done so as to be easily capable of being undone, and the chair is now, both as to substance and color, exactly as it was before it was given into my charge. I am so fortunate as to be able to state that the dean of Westninster and the president of the Society of Antiquaries are well satisfied with the careful manner in which the monuments and the structure of the abbey have been treated by the office of works."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Baku's Fair Unsuccessful.

Judging from the returns published by the Mosos Vremps, the first fair heid at Baku, which it was predicted would eventually superseds the great annual barar at Nijni-Navgorod, did not prove the brilliant successroundently anticipated by the Russian press. The total value of the goods collected amounted to about £11,000, and more than one-half of them remained undisposed of The principal articles sold consisted of confectionery from Rossoff, tas from Moscow, and tobacco, plated ware and sewing machines from M. Franchurp.

THE MAIMINIM

CURIOUS SECT LIVING IN THE

Now Its Origin is Associated With the Puritan Regime in England—Its Pres-tical Effect on the Politics of the Seven teenth Century-Queer Religious Cu

In the Turkish province of Mac

nia are a curious sect known as the Mai-

minim, whose origin is associated in a curious way with the Puritan regime in England. Early in the seventeenth cen-tury a Puritan merchant of London, who believed the second advent of Christ was near at hand, endeavored to impress his convictions on his personal friends and on the many commercial correspondents and agents he possessed in various parts of the world. Among the latter was a certain Mordecal Zevi. of Smyrna, a prosperous Hebrew trader, and father of a dreamy youth who passed his days in the local Talmud school and his nights in the study of the Cabbala according to the doubly mystic interpretation of Rabbi Luria. Young Zevi-afterward known as Sabbetha Zevi-heard frequently of the belief of the Second Adventists that the year 1666 was destined to witness the coming of the Messiah; and eventually he adepted the idea. At the same time he became possessed of the idea that he himself was the promised Saviour of mankind-a discovery which he lost no time in communicating to the world. The news that the Messiah had arrived flew like lightning through the whole of Europe. So seriously was it entertained that two astute Christians of Amsterdam petitioned General Fairfax and the council of the preliminary army to readmit the Jews to England en the ground that English shipping would profit by the transport of the chosen people to Palestine. Even Spinoza was startled from his habitual scepticism by the temporary success of the pretender, and expressed the opinion that a reconquest of Palestine by the Hebrews was within the range of practical politics. Miracles and wonders were reported on all sides. It was one day bruited in London that a vessel had been seen in the north of Scotland with silken sails and cables, manned by Hebrew sailors, and flying a pennon bearing a Hebrew inscription. When Zevi was imprisoned by the Sultan, it was soberly reported in England that a pillar of fire hovered over the prophet's place of incar-ceration, and that eunuchs sent by the vizier to strangle him fell down dead in his presence. As a matter of fact, Zevi did not bear himself very like a Messiah when summoned before the padishah. To save his life he went over to Moham-medanies medanism.
His many thousand followers now

lwindled away, and to-day but few traces of them remain. The Maiminim are,

perhaps, the most numerous, as they are certainly the most interesting, contem-porary community of his disciples. They number about 1,000 families, and to all outward appearance are orthodox sons of Islam. Persecution has driven them te this dissimulation, but they put the best face on their compulsory disguise, and teach their children that, while the and teach their children that, while the world was really created for them, the burden of government and warfare was imposed on the Mussulmans as a punishment. They urge this lesson with the sententious illustration that "there is no egg without a shell," and, indeed, their designation for the unbeliever, "Kelipa" is a cabalistic term for matter which literally means "shell." They are not united among themselves. Three sub-sects of Maiminim exist, known respectively as Karavejo, Honias, and Jakubites. The first are descendants of the original disciples of Sabbethai, and the others of followers of two disciples—Osman Baba and Jacob Querido—who advanced claims to the Messiahship on the death of the prophet. Otherwise they do not of the prophet. Otherwise they do not differ either in creed or religious ob-servances and social conduct. They believe in one God of whom Sabbethal was the prophet. All the great person-ages of the Old Testament—Adam, Abraages of the Old Testament—Adam, Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and even Esther—were only forms of Sabbethania, who visited the earth eighteen times. The world outside their own community is divided into Jews and Kelipas, with neither of whom are they permitted to marry. The Jews, however, will one day embrace Sabbeism, and meanwhile are allowed. meanwhile are allowed some hope of Paradise; but the Kelipas are eternally damned and, both bodies and souls, are destined for the under-world. For the rest the Maiminim are ruled by the Mossic law which through their own court rest the Maiminim are ruled by the Mo-saic law, which, through their own secret tribunals, they apply even to secular dis-putes. Religious services are performed twice a day in special places of worship called "kal." With their green-colored lamps and their congregations clothed entirely in white, they present rather a weird appearance. The prayers are read by a precentor or "paytan." partly read by a precentor or "paytan," partly in Hebrew and partly in Ladino or Judea-Spanish. The evening service is preceded by a solemn meal, similar to the agape of the primitive Christians, which is eaten in an appropriate the service of the primitive christians, which is eaten in an apartment adjoining the avnagogue and at which the wor-

is preceded by a solemn meal, similar to the agape of the primitive Christians, which is eaten in an apartment adjoining the synagogue and at which the worshipers lay aside their arms in token of mutual amity. They have only two festivals of any importance, one of which called "The Feast of the Lamb," is held to symbolize the bond of love which unites the community. The other is the Christmas of the Maiminim. It commemorates the birth of Sabbethal, and is held on the Jewish fast day of Tisha-Beab, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple, which Zevi himself ordered should be turned into a day of rejoicing in honor of his advent.

Although the Maiminim attend mosque regularly and do their best to disgulae their religious identity by an ostentatious devotion to the dominant church, they are distinguished from the general population by their charity and the purity of their manners. They are monogamists and their women consequently hold a higher position than the denizens of harems. Their charity, inspired by the principle of love, which is the ethical basis of Sabbeism, is a rare example of practical religion. The beginning of every year is signalized by the voluntary payment of tithes; and the rich, whom the prophet has taught only hold their wealth in trust for the poor, make generous offerings all through the year. A favorite plan for raising charity funds is by fruit auctions held by women during the feativals, when single apples frequently fetch as much as 500 piastres. During the winter the poor are supplied with fuel, while the aged and infirm are wholly maintained by the community. They are a very peaceful people, not with standing their sectarian divisions and are strongly opposed to the deal punishment. Indeed, they might wall be called the Quakers of Macedonie.